



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**SEPTEMBER 2018**

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2  
MARKING GUIDELINE**

**MARKS: 70**

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This marking guideline consists of 21 pages.

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## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Candidates are required to answer questions from TWO sections.
2. Candidates' responses should be assessed as objectively as possible.
3. **MARKING GUIDELINES**
  - 4.1 A candidate may not answer more than ONE question on the same genre.
  - 4.2 If a candidate gives two answers where the first one is wrong and the next one is correct, mark the first answer and **ignore** the next.
  - 4.3 If answers are incorrectly numbered, mark according to the marking guidelines.
  - 4.4 If a spelling error affects the meaning, mark incorrect. If it does not affect the meaning, mark correct.
  - 4.5 If the candidate does not use inverted commas when asked to quote, **do not penalise**.
  - 4.6 For open-ended questions, no marks should be awarded for YES/NO or I AGREE/I DISAGREE. The reason/substantiation/ motivation is what should be considered.
  - 4.7 No marks should be awarded for TRUE/FALSE or FACT/OPINION. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.

**SECTION A: NOVEL**

**NOTE:** Candidates are required to answer **ONE** question **on the novel they have studied.**

**QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY***

Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions, i.e. **QUESTIONS 1.1 and 1.2.**

- 1.1 1.1.1 Stephen is reluctant to take all the money. ✓  
Mrs Kumalo generously wants him to take all the money. ✓

**OR**

- Stephen turns to God in prayer.  
Mrs Kumalo prefers time on her own. ✓✓

**NOTE:** Accept any ONE of the above or any other appropriate difference. (2)

- 1.1.2 'take the Post Office book.' ✓

**OR**

- 'You must take that also.' ✓ (1)

- 1.1.3 St Chad's is the intended school for Absalom. ✓ (1)

- 1.1.4 A/difficult ✓ (1)

- 1.1.5 (a) For Absalom to go to school at St. Chad's/  
To pay for Absalom's school fees (at St. Chad's)/  
For Absalom's education at St. Chad's/  
To buy new clothes for Stephen/Mr Kumalo/Mrs Kumalo's  
husband. ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

- (b) The white collar identifies clergy/priests/pastors/ministers. /  
The white collar is a sign of the calling of  
clergy/priests/pastors/ministers.  
The white collar is worn by clergy/priests/pastors/ministers. ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

- 1.1.6 (a) He has to face the unknown to solve a lot of family problems. /  
He is worried about his son and his sister. /  
He carries a heavy load (problems) on his shoulders. ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

- (b) Mrs Kumalo realises her husband needs time alone with God./  
She respects his privacy with God. ✓ (1)

1.1.7 Stephen Kumalo is hurt that so many of his family have left for Johannesburg and not stayed in touch, so he lashes out at his wife who is forced to endure her pain alone. When Kumalo arrives in Johannesburg, his pain increases as he witnesses how far his brother and sister have departed from their tribal values. Kumalo's fears increase his suffering as he continues to look for Absalom. Once he realises that his son has been arrested for murder, he is heart-broken. Unable to rely on his brother or sister for support, Kumalo finds relief from some unexpected places including: his son's pregnant girlfriend, a white priest, and the father of the man Absalom killed. Kumalo learns that pain and suffering thrive in secrecy. Once he begins openly praying for those who have wronged him and those who have helped him, Kumalo becomes grateful and his pain is transformed into joy. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

1.1.8 Yes, he lives up to his profession.  
 He is considerate in not insisting on all their savings.  
 He is thoughtful. He considers the needs of his wife before his own.  
 He respects his superiors. He informs his Bishop about his whereabouts.  
 He asks for forgiveness from his wife.  
 He goes to church to pray.

No, he does not live up to his profession.  
 One does not encourage wrongdoings and let your household suffer financially.  
 His family should learn that taking a wrong route has consequences.  
 A pastor is supposed to look after his congregation. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

1.1.9 Yes, I sympathise with Mrs Kumalo.  
 Any mother would feel heartbroken if her son has strayed from his upbringing.  
 She generously shares her savings for her husband not to suffer financially in Johannesburg.  
 She had to sacrifice her stove.  
 She must stay behind alone and account to where the pastor of the parish is.  
 She accepts their hardships gracefully.

No, I do not sympathise with Mrs Kumalo.  
 Mrs Kumalo needs to stand firm as to why the money was saved.  
 Stephen’s relatives chose to move to Johannesburg and decided to lead a lifestyle of choice.  
 She does not engage in prayer like her husband. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate’s interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

**AND**

1.2 1.2.1 (a) Absalom/Absalom, his son/his son ✓ (1)

(b) They are having the conversation at the prison/jail where Absalom is kept. ✓ (1)

1.2.2 (a) forgiveness/understanding/settlement/reunion/compassion ✓ (1)

(b) Absalom regrets the life that he has lead. He is ready to confess his sins and amend his life.

**OR**

Stephen has forgiven his son just like the father did in the parable of the prodigal son in the Bible. ✓ (1)

**NOTE:** Accept any one of the above.

1.2.3 It signifies his obedience to his father. ✓  
 It is a sign that he feels remorse and wants to change his life. ✓ (2)

- 1.2.4 (a) The touch of Stephen's hand gave Absalom hope. ✓ (1)
- (b) Absalom has killed a man and he is in jail.  
At this stage, he was fearing the worst – the death sentence.  
His father's visit has given him hope.  
The handshake of his father has given him consolation and it is  
a sign of forgiveness, reconciliation and hope. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2.5 Stephen is black, old and the father of a jailbird and gets  
stereotyped as a person of no morals or values while he practices a  
respected lifestyle. ✓✓

**OR**

- Stephen is treated by the (white) warden in a disrespectful manner  
merely because he is black.  
Stephen is a church minister and is normally treated with great  
respect by white and black because of his calling. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2.6 Mr Kumalo is religious as it is important that Absalom must  
confess/go to confession.  
Moral values are important as he will arrange the marriage between  
Absalom and the girl.  
He is caring/compassionate/loving/kind because he will take the girl  
under his care in Ndotsheni.  
He is forgiving because he asks Absalom to wipe his tears and he  
shakes his hand.  
He is considerate because he tells Absalom to write to his mother so  
that she can be at ease. ✓✓✓
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated.  
A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which  
is not well-substantiated.  
The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the  
text of the novel. (3)
- 1.2.7 A father who has cried for his son's disobedience. Stephen has  
found his son in jail. Although Absalom has caused Stephen and his  
wife heartache and tears, Stephen has come to reconcile with his  
son. This incident is a reminder of the parable of the Prodigal Son in  
the Bible. Just like the Prodigal son, Absalom cries for forgiveness  
from his father. His father arranges for confession and absolution of  
his sins.  
The warden treats Stephen in a disrespectful manner irrespective of  
his calling.  
The incident in this extract is proof of how blacks were ill-treated at  
the time. ✓✓✓
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated.  
A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which  
is not well-substantiated.  
The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the  
text of the novel. (3)

**[35]**

**QUESTION 2: THE STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE**

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 2.1 AND 2.2.

- 2.1 2.1.1 Mr Hyde is a man with only one part to his nature; he is self-serving and destructive.  
Dr Jekyll is a man with a deeply divided sense of the private and the public.  
**NOTE:** Accept any other relevant responses. (2)
- 2.1.2 'his bachelor house' (1)
- 2.1.3 After his meal, Mr Utterson sits by the fire and goes to bed at 12. (1)
- 2.1.4 A/concerned (1)
- 2.1.5 (a) The will is written by Dr Jekyll. ✓ (1)  
(b) Mr Hyde ✓ (1)
- 2.1.6 Utterson fears that Hyde may kill Dr Jekyll to benefit from the will. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.1.7 Mr Utterson is determined to uncover the mystery of Mr Hyde because of his friendship with Dr Jekyll.  
In trying to unravel the secret, his many friendships deliver crucial pieces of information.  
His friendship acts as both a motivator and an enabler. ✓✓✓ (3)
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

2.1.8 Yes, he does.

Dr Jekyll enjoys being Mr Hyde because he does not have to live up to what is expected from him as the gentleman from the Victorian Society.

He indulges in the pleasures of evil that have been created by his experiment.

He enjoys the attention that he gets as Mr Hyde; he is in demand with women. ✓✓✓

No, he does not.

In the world of Mr Hyde, Dr Jekyll experiences pain when he applies the dosage in his veins.

His actions make him physically tired when he returns as Dr Jekyll.

He regrets his actions when he comes out of Mr Hyde's character. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel.

(3)

2.1.9 Yes, Utterson has the right to question Dr Jekyll's will.

Utterson feels as a professional he has an obligation to advise his client to change his will.

As a friend, Utterson tries to get Dr Jekyll to confess that Hyde is monstrous and has a bad influence on him.

Utterson also fears that Hyde will do something bad to Dr Jekyll because he knows that he is the benefactor of the will.

No, Utterson does not have the right to question Dr Jekyll's will.

Utterson needs to respect the wishes of his client.

A will is confidential and cannot be discussed with anyone.

Utterson displays biased behaviour. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel.

(3)

**AND**

- 2.2 2.2.1 (a) Utterson ✓ (1)
- (b) C/a messenger ✓ (1)
- 2.2.2 (a) Fear/Anxiety/Distress ✓ (1)
- (b) Utterson is extremely concerned about Dr Jekyll and fears the worst.  
He realises that he must not underestimate the situation; it must be treated with more caution. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.3 Utterson is known as being independent and very confident. The mystery around the letter reveals his human side of seeking advice from someone else. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.4 Mr Guest is a great critic of handwriting. ✓ (1)
- 2.2.5 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) The simile creates suspension.  
The image of carbuncles/spots creates a feeling of horror/fear.  
It contributes to Utterson's feeling of anxiety. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.6 He is objective.  
He is highly moral and upright.  
He is prominent and has integrity.  
He is not quick to judge.  
He has an intense loyalty to his friends.  
He is overprotective.  
He is inquisitive.
- NOTE:** Any THREE of the above.  
Accept a combination. (3)
- 2.2.7 The title is suitable because the letter creates peace of mind for Utterson when he reads about the gratitude towards Dr Jekyll.  
The letter restores Utterson's belief in Dr Jekyll.  
His fears are reaffirmed when Mr Guest analyses the two letters.  
A great deal of anxiety is created because both letters were written by Dr Jekyll.  
The letters create anxiety/fear/suspension in this chapter. ✓✓✓ (3)
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel.

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**TOTAL SECTION: 35**

**SECTION B: DRAMA****QUESTION 3: *MACBETH***

**NOTE:** Candidates are required to answer ONE question on the drama they have studied.

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 3.1 and 3.2.

3.1 3.1.1 Fleance is Banquo's son. ✓ (1)

3.1.2 A banquet in honour of Macbeth as King. ✓ (1)

3.1.3 Macbeth says that if the murderer could manage to kill Fleance as well, then there is no match for him. ✓ ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any reasonable explanation. (2)

3.1.4 **Macbeth.**

Macbeth is bold and resolute in the moment of action.

Macbeth has reckless outbursts when Banquo's ghost appears.

He is devoid of self-control. ✓ ✓

**Lady Macbeth.**

Lady Macbeth walks confidently as queen next to her husband.

She has banished all superstition from her soul.

She reprimands Macbeth when he has outbursts and apologises to the guests.

She can scheme and plot but cannot act. ✓ ✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, a RELEVANT description must include BOTH characters. (4)

3.1.5 (a) A/similes ✓ (1)

(b) The similes emphasise how strong and confident he feels with the idea of Banquo and Fleance being murdered. He would then reign as the King of Scotland without any fear. ✓ ✓ (2)

3.1.6 The unwashable blood that Lady Macbeth perceives on her hands. The floating dagger that killed King Duncan. ✓ ✓ (2)

3.1.7 Banquo was killed innocently in a ferocious manner. Macbeth's greed caused him to kill an innocent man. Fleance/one of Banquo's sons was supposed to be the king, but Macbeth took the privilege away from them. The dead Banquo is trying to take revenge. The dead Banquo is not going to make it easy for Macbeth because he/the latter is the cause of the unhappiness and destruction of Scotland. ✓ ✓ ✓ (3)

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the drama.

- 3.1.8 A bloody Banquo appears as a ghost and is only visible to Macbeth. Banquo was betrayed by his best friend, Macbeth, because of greed. Macbeth killed his best friend who saved his life in a battle. The ghost of Banquo sits on the King's chair as a symbol of his children who will rule Scotland. The apparition can be Banquo's revenge. The ghost of Banquo can be a personification of Macbeth's fear and guilt. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the drama. (3)

### AND

- 3.2.1 (a) anxiety/scepticism/fear/caution/worry ✓ (1)  
 (b) The gentlewoman and the doctor are waiting to see if Lady Macbeth will sleepwalk again. The gentlewoman is very concerned about the things Lady Macbeth says now that Macbeth has gone to war. The gentlewoman shares the unusual behaviour of Lady Macbeth with the doctor. ✓✓

**NOTE:** Accept any 2 of the above. (2)

- 3.2.2 She began sleepwalking when Macbeth/her husband/the king left for the battle/war against the rebels. ✓ (1)

- 3.2.3 She must have an upright posture of someone walking in her sleep. She must hold the candle with both hands and outstretched arms. Her eyes must be wide open. She must not blink. ✓✓ (2)

- 3.2.4 (a) Lady Macbeth falls into a depression, starts walking in her sleep and reveals strange behaviour. ✓ (1)

- (b) Macbeth went out to kill more people. Macbeth unlike Lady Macbeth, has the physical strength and his determination to remain King. ✓ (Any one.) (1)

- 3.2.5 Psychologist. ✓

**NOTE:** Reference to any other relevant medical **specialist**. (1)

- 3.2.6 Lady Macbeth is carrying a burning candle while she is sleepwalking, but the candle light is of no use, seeing that she is still sleeping although her eyes are open. ✓✓ (2)

- 3.2.7 The Gentlewoman is observant/attentive/vigilant/alert because she describes the behaviour of Lady Macbeth in detail to the doctor. She is trustworthy/honourable as she does not want to disclose Lady Macbeth's utterances. She is reliable/dependable as she makes sure that Lady Macbeth's orders are followed. (a light next to the bed). ✓ ✓ ✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the drama. (3)

- 3.2.8 Macbeth is about a man whose greed caused him to fall apart. The meaning of Macbeth ('Son of life') contradicts with his actions in the play. The main theme of the drama is destruction and Macbeth destroys not only Scotland, but also people: his family, his wife, his cousin, best friend, and ultimately himself. ✓ ✓ ✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in text of the act as a whole. (3)

[35]

OR

**QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!**

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 4.1 and 4.2

- 4.1 4.1.1 Isabel ✓ (1)
- 4.1.2 (a) B/expected. ✓ (1)
- (b) Mr M is worried about Thami and decides to speak to Isabel at her school. (1)
- 4.1.3 (a) She did not expect him. ✓
- OR**
- He came to her school unexpectedly. ✓
- OR**
- He did not inform her that he was coming. ✓ (1)
- (b) Isabel's school/Camdeboo High School. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.4 Mr M is Thami's teacher and Isabel is teaming up with Thami in the debates and so got to know Mr M. (1)

4.1.5 Thami wants to quit debating.  
He plans to join the strike.  
He has become Mr M's opponent. ✓✓

Mr M tries to encourage Thami to engage in positive activities.  
Mr M does not agree with the strike.  
Mr M does not encourage negative reasoning of Thami ✓✓ (4)

4.1.6 During the apartheid years, white children were also addressed as 'Miss' by elderly black people. / Isabel thinks differently and respects Mr M as an adult. ✓ (1)

4.1.7 Isabel speaks to Mr M with respect.  
At the time of the setting of the drama, white children would call adults, irrespective of status, by their name.  
Isabel refers to him as Mr M.  
She feels comfortable with him as she dramatises her welcoming to his 'extended family'. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the extract. (3)

4.1.8 Yes, Isabel gets praises from Mr M.  
Thami has disappointed Mr M because he does not live up to his expectations.  
Thami makes irresponsible decisions that may cost him his future or cause his death.  
Isabel is mature and tries to direct Thami to make responsible decisions.  
Mr M depends on her wisdom. ✓✓✓

**OR**

No, Thami doesn't get praises from Mr M.  
Mr M is not fair towards Thami and it can create animosity between Thami and Isabel.  
The perspective / idea is that if you are from an affluent school you are intelligent, you know it all, in contradiction with somebody from an underprivileged school. That's probably why Mr M would prefer to agree with Isabel, rather than with Thami who is from an underprivileged school. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** Accept a combination.  
For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the extract. (3)

**AND**

- 4.2 4.2.1 (a) angry/frustrated/upset ✓ (1)
- (b) Thami behaves differently.  
He has no interest in debating/the literary quiz anymore because he wants to join the rest of the school in the protest. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2.2 Thami wants to pull out of the competition because he wants to join the protest./Isabel wants to go ahead with the competition and use it as a platform to bring about change. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.3 Isabel must throw her hands in the air.  
She must wave her hands in the direction of Thami. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2.4 (a) Thami wants to bring change in his education through violence.  
Thami's relationship with white people is changing for the worse.  
Isabel wants to bring change using the debate as a platform.  
Isabel is building relationships with black people. ✓✓ (2)
- (b) They come from different backgrounds and are either influenced positively or negatively. /There is a strike happening for better education. /Thami sees more value in the strike than the debate right now. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.5 distressed ✓ (1)
- 4.2.6 Isabel's dad tries to prevent a connection between Samuel and Isabel because of the difference in race, but she has already established a relationship with Samuel. ✓✓
- OR**
- Isabel's dad is white, and Samuel is black, and the former treats the latter as the law of the country requires at the time, but his white daughter has already established a relationship with his black gardener because her familiarity is based on him as a human being and not the stereotype of colour. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2.7 Mr M is disciplined.  
Mr M is a dedicated teacher.  
He is fair.  
He is interested in the future of his learners.  
He is not scared to stand up against the mob.  
He sacrifices his life for the learners.  
He is a critical thinker.  
He wants to make a difference.
- NOTE:** Any THREE of the above. (3)

- 4.2.8 All the children of Africa or South Africa belong to the country.  
'My' gives a sense of belonging. All children in Africa belong to the continent.  
Mr M pleads for all children.  
Isabel and Thami are used symbolically indicating that no child irrespective of race, religion, status should be rejected in any way.  
The use of the exclamation mark concludes the emotion that Mr M feels when he speaks about the children of Africa.  
The word 'Children' is capitalised (used as a proper noun) to emphasise their importance for the future of Africa. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in text of the drama.

(3)  
[35]

**TOTAL SECTION B: 35**

**SECTION C: SHORT STORIES****QUESTION 5: 'THE FUR COAT'**

**NOTE:** Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions set **on the TWO short stories they have studied i.e. QUESTIONS 5.1 and 5.2.**

5.1 5.1.1 Molly first wanted the fur coat. After her husband insists that she must have the fur coat, then she is not keen/then she resists.

**NOTE:** Accept any relevant explanation. (1)

5.1.2 B/stingy ✓ (1)

5.1.3 Paddy has just been appointed as a Member of Parliament.  
Paddy is oblivious to conflict. ✓ ✓  
Molly is a proud woman.  
She has raised the children on her own while Paddy was in jail. ✓ ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any TWO relevant points per character. (2 + 2) (4)

5.1.4 Paddy thinks of himself as being kind and generous to Molly. He offers to buy her a fur coat, yet she blames him for being nasty/selfish. ✓ ✓ (2)

5.1.5 (a) sarcastic/malicious/anger ✓ (1)

(b) She is angry because she begged him and at first he does not agree. ✓ (1)

5.1.6 (a) Metaphor. ✓ (1)

(b) It is unfair of Molly to generalise and call Paddy mean as he is not really mean. He agrees to buy the fur coat. ✓ ✓ (2)

5.1.7 The Macguires have experienced a lot of tough times.  
Molly had to raise the children on her own, depending on government funds, while Paddy was in jail.  
Molly struggles to come to terms with the idea of a fur coat. ✓ ✓ ✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the short story. (3)

- 5.1.8 Yes, I sympathise with him.  
Paddy is trying everything to keep his wife happy.  
He is kind to his wife.  
She has only hurtful accusations for him.  
His wife has a desire for material things. ✓ ✓

**OR**

No, I do not sympathise with him.  
He has a lack of understanding for his wife’s needs.  
He needs to be more appreciative of her because of the sacrifices she made when he was in jail. ✓ ✓

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate’s interpretation must be grounded in the text of the short story. (2)

**AND**

- 5.2 5.2.1 The woman is quick in her movements./The room has a wooden floor. ✓ (1)
- 5.2.2 (a) ‘volume swelled’ ✓ (1)
- (b) Paul is nervous/anxious. ✓ (1)
- 5.2.3 It places emphasis on how loud the radio is turned up. ✓ and how Bob feels about Nancy (‘who thinks she’s swell’). Either he likes her or she’s over-confident. ✓ (2)
- 5.2.4 Paul’s parents went out to watch a movie.  
The movie has an age restriction.  
Paul’s father feels that he is old enough to stay at home on his own. ✓ ✓
- NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above. (2)
- 5.2.5 All-Night Sam is a radio announcer/radio Disc Jockey (DJ).  
He plays music/records all through the night to keep his listeners company. ✓ ✓ (2)
- 5.2.6 It is the title of a song. ✓ (1)

- 5.2.7 (a) The music 'drowned' everything. ✓ (1)
- (b) hysterical/panic/scared ✓ (1)
- (c) The music is loud.  
The couple is fighting.  
Paul is afraid of what might happen next door. ✓✓ (2)

**NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above.

- 5.2.8 The title is suitable because people never want others to know the real situation in their relationship. When the neighbours had a disagreement, they turned up the volume of the radio so that their screaming voices could be eliminated. When Paul's microscope's lens cracked, it symbolised that the relationship next door also cracked. We may not always know the truth about other people's relationships.

The title is not suitable because the reader experiences the incidents through the eyes of Paul. People should not invade the privacy of others. Interference can make matters worse. Because of prying you can become a witness in an incident like in the story. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the short story. (3)

[35]

**TOTAL SECTION C: 35**

**SECTION D: POETRY**

**NOTE:** Candidates are required to answer ALL the questions.

**QUESTION 6.1: 'Poem' – Barolong Seboni**

- 6.1 6.1.1 D/free verse ✓ (1)
- 6.1.2 (a) Personification (1)
- (b) The poet emphasises that the words cannot be just as destructive as a person. We do not need negative people in our lives. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.1.3 'trench' ✓ (1)
- 6.1.4 Epithets are words written on a tombstone.✓ The poet suggest that words can cause death of emotion, joy, love, etc. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.5 (a) Bitter/disillusioned/anger ✓ (1)
- (b) The poet encourages us to use gentler words to be able to change the bitterness of the world. ✓ (1)
- 6.1.6 The cup is compared to his heart and his soul. He will not allow his heart and soul to be filled/captured by bitter/hurtful words. ✓ (1)
- 6.1.7 If you wear wool when it is cold it makes you comfortable and warm. Likewise, one should wrap one's words in words that will leave people content and happy. Constructive words will give people strength to stand against the cold bitterness of the world. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.1.8 Love and hate are shown by the type of words we choose when speaking to people.  
Hurtful words destroy relationships.  
Gentle words build relationships of love and kindness. ✓✓✓
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the poem. (3)

- 6.1.9 The title of the poem is suitable because of the free verse it has.  
It does not have structured rhyme and rhythm.  
It has no limitations as to why gentle words should be used to make this bitter and cold country a warm one.  
The structured traditional poem would have limited effect conveying the message.

**OR**

The title of the poem is not suitable because the content speaks of love and hate instead of what a poem is or should be. A title like 'words' could have been a better option as words cause unhappiness/anger/hatred as well as love/happiness/peace. The tongue creates words, a speech is formed by words. Words can create either love or hate. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the poem. (3)

**AND**

- 6.2.1 At the college/school/sick bay of the school/college ✓ (1)
- 6.2.2 'neighbours drove me home' ✓ (1)
- 6.2.3 C/calm ✓ (1)
- 6.2.4 It refers to the father who has lost his son/child in an accident. ✓  
The death was unexpected. ✓  
The son/child is still very young. ✓  
No one expects a young child to die. ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

- 6.2.5 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) The baby's cry is compared to the sound made by pigeons. ✓  
Pigeons are symbols of peace; therefore, it is apt to be used at a funeral. ✓  
It sent the spirit of the dead boy off in peace. ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

- 6.2.6 The relatives/mourners at the funeral speak in low voices to show respect towards the family and the deceased. ✓✓ (2)

- 6.2.7 (a) Angry/harsh ✓ (1)
- (b) She feels angry that her son has died. ✓  
She could be blaming the car that hit her son for his death. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.8 The title speaks about a break/holiday which should be a time of joy, but it turns out to be a time of mourning and sadness. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.2.9 Snowdrops are the first flowers to bloom in winter.  
They are a symbol of hope bursting through the cold earth. The use of these words sooth the healing qualities of the peaceful room where the body lies.  
The innocent soul is compared to the whiteness of the snowdrop flower.  
The flickering light of the candle symbolises hope that they would be reconciled with him one day. ✓✓✓

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate’s interpretation must be grounded in the text of the poem.

(3)  
[35]

**TOTAL SECTION D: 35**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 70**